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M2

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W1

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M1
M1

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(2) 44
(3) 62
(4) 250

HISTORY ; Detailed current edit history
DECLARATIONS
OTSSPOWHH_R3 - H_floating ** H_floating


```

0000 1      .TITLE OTSSPOWHH - REAL*16 ** REAL*16 power routine
0000 2      .IDENT /2-006/ ; File: OTSSPOWHH.MAR EDIT: JCW2006
0000 3
0000 4
0000 5 *****
0000 6
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0000 24
0000 25 *****
0000 26
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0000 29
0000 30      FACILITY: Compiled code support library
0000 31      ++
0000 32      ABSTRACT:
0000 33
0000 34          H_floating base to H_floating power
0000 35
0000 36      --
0000 37
0000 38      VERSION: 2
0000 39
0000 40      AUTHOR:
0000 41          Bob Hanek, 9-Mar-83; Version 2
0000 42

```

OTSSPOWHH
2-006

E 2
- REAL*16 ** REAL*16 power routine 16-SEP-1984 02:00:37 VAX/VMS Macro V04-00
HISTORY ; Detailed current edit history 6-SEP-1984 11:28:21 [MTHRTL.SRC]OTSPOWHH.MAR;1 Page 2
(2)

```
0000 44      .SBTTL HISTORY      ; Detailed current edit history
0000 45
0000 46
0000 47 : Edit history for OTSSPOWHH
0000 48 :
0000 49 : 2-001 Implemented new algorithm. RNH 18-Mar-83
0000 50 : 2-002 Change references of A1_TABLE(Rx) and A2_TABLE(Rx) to A1_TABLE[Rx]
0000 51 : and A2_TABLE[Rx] to avoid linker problems with .ADDRESS for data.
0000 52 : LEB 26-May-1983
0000 53 : 2-003 Change remaining reference of INDEX(Rx) to INDEX[Rx]. LEB 29-May-1983
0000 54 : 2-004 Add in # signs to avoid linker errors regarding non-relocatable
0000 55 : references. LEB 30-May-1983
0000 56 : 2-005 Correct use of quadword index from INDEX. SBL 31-May-1983
0000 57 : 2-006 Corrected a bug involving a SYS_F_FLT0VF_F error during a
0000 58 : MULH2 R4, t2(SP). Code was added to see if a MTH overflow message
0000 59 : or a zero should be returned. JCW 19-Jan-1984
0000 60 :
```

OTS
Sym
A1-
A2-
ACM
BAS
C
C1
C2
DEF
EVA
EXC
EXC
EXP
EXP
IND
LOG
LOG
MTH
MTH
MTH
MTH
MTH
NO
OTS
OVE
SF\$
SHI
T2
T4
T6
TAB
TWO
UND
UND
Y_T

PSE

\$AB
_OT

Pha

Ini
Com
Pas
Sym
Pas
Sym

```

0000 62      .SBTTL  DECLARATIONS
0000 63
0000 64      :
0000 65      : INCLUDE FILES:
0000 66      :
0000 67      :
0000 68      :
0000 69      : EXTERNAL SYMBOLS:
0000 70      :
0000 71      :
0000 72      .DSABL  GBL
0000 73      .EXTRN  MTH$$SIGNAL      ; Math error routine
0000 74      .EXTRN  MTH$K_FLOOVEMAT ; Floating point overflow code
0000 75      .EXTRN  MTH$K_FLOUNDMAT ; Floating point underflow code
0000 76      .EXTRN  MTH$K_UNDEXP    ; Undefined exponentiation code
0000 77
0000 78      :
0000 79      : MACROS:
0000 80      :
0000 81      $SFDEF      ; Define stack frame symbols
0000 82      :
0000 83      : EQUATED SYMBOLS:
0000 84      :
00000004 0000 85      base   = 4      ; offset to base (by value)
00000014 0000 86      exp    = 20     ; offset to exponent (by value)
000003F0 0000 87
0000 88      ACMASK = "M<R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9>
0000 89      ; register saving mask
0000 90
00000004 0000 91      t2     = 4      ; Offsets from stack pointer
00000014 0000 92      t4     = 20     ; to temporary storage locations.
00000024 0000 93      t6     = 36     ; Each location is 16 bytes
0000 94

```



```

0000 96 :
0000 97 : PSECT DECLARATIONS:
0000 98 :
0000 99 .PSECT _OTS$CODE PIC,SHR,QUAD,EXE,NOWRT
; program section for OTS$ code
0000 100
0000 101 :
0000 102 : CONSTANTS:
0000 103 :
0000 104 :
0000 105 :
0000 106 : The INDEX table gives the offset (in quadwords) to the appropriate
0000 107 : entries in A1_TABLE and A2_TABLE. (NOTE: Entry 1 of the INDEX table
0000 108 : is a special encoding that is intended to access the octawords immediately
0000 109 : BEFORE the A1 and A2 tables.)
0000 110 :
0000 111 :
00 0000 112 INDEX: .BYTE ^X00, ^XFF, ^X02, ^X02, ^X04, ^X04, ^X04, ^X06
06 0008 113 .BYTE ^X06, ^X06, ^X08, ^X08, ^X08, ^X0A, ^X0A, ^X0A
0C 0010 114 .BYTE ^X0C, ^X0C, ^X0C, ^X0E, ^X0E, ^X0E, ^X0E, ^X10
10 0018 115 .BYTE ^X10, ^X10, ^X12, ^X12, ^X12, ^X14, ^X14, ^X14
14 0020 116 .BYTE ^X14, ^X16, ^X16, ^X16, ^X18, ^X18, ^X18, ^X18
1A 0028 117 .BYTE ^X1A, ^X1A, ^X1A, ^X1C, ^X1C, ^X1C, ^X1C, ^X1E
1E 0030 118 .BYTE ^X1E, ^X1E, ^X1E, ^X20, ^X20, ^X20, ^X20, ^X22
22 0038 119 .BYTE ^X22, ^X22, ^X22, ^X24, ^X24, ^X24, ^X24, ^X26
26 0040 120 .BYTE ^X26, ^X26, ^X26, ^X28, ^X28, ^X28, ^X28, ^X28
2A 0048 121 .BYTE ^X2A, ^X2A, ^X2A, ^X2A, ^X2C, ^X2C, ^X2C, ^X2C
2E 0050 122 .BYTE ^X2E, ^X2E, ^X2E, ^X2E, ^X2E, ^X30, ^X30, ^X30
30 0058 123 .BYTE ^X30, ^X30, ^X32, ^X32, ^X32, ^X32, ^X34, ^X34
34 0060 124 .BYTE ^X34, ^X34, ^X34, ^X36, ^X36, ^X36, ^X36, ^X36
38 0068 125 .BYTE ^X38, ^X38, ^X38, ^X38, ^X38, ^X3A, ^X3A, ^X3A
3A 0070 126 .BYTE ^X3A, ^X3A, ^X3A, ^X3C, ^X3C, ^X3C, ^X3C, ^X3C
3E 0078 127 .BYTE ^X3E, ^X3E, ^X3E, ^X3E, ^X3E, ^X40, ^X40, ^X40
0080 128
0080 129 .ALIGN QUAD
0080 130
0080 131 :
0080 132 : For k = 0, 1, ..., 32, the k-th entry of A1_TABLE is value of 2^(k/32)
0080 133 : rounded to 113 fraction bits and the k-th entry of A2_TABLE is the value
0080 134 : of 2^(k/32) - A1_TABLE(k) rounded to 113 bits. For k = -1, A1_TABLE gives
0080 135 : the value 2^(1/64) rounded to 113 bits and A2_TABLE give 2^(1/64) -
0080 136 : A1_TABLE(-1) rounded to 113 bits
0080 137 :
0080 138 :
001 0080 139 .OCTA ^X7A2ACA4FF7CA0EE67806A3E702C94001
0090 140 A1_TABLE:
001 0090 141 .OCTA ^X000000000000000000000000000000004001
001 00A0 142 .OCTA ^X8CA48EB67C5443AE58570D31059B4001
001 00B0 143 .OCTA ^X42AAB7188B92F629989086CF0B554001
001 00C0 144 .OCTA ^X318DAED9BBF10A4E25B51D0111304001
001 00D0 145 .OCTA ^XB14AC50EF7C8ADCDD51783C7172B4001
001 00E0 146 .OCTA ^X0F0828995B80A7808B9A73161D484001
001 00F0 147 .OCTA ^X5CB6B1C11FAD866C5623A6E723874001
001 0100 148 .OCTA ^X4AA4F5A25D1512C2FDEEDF5129E94001
001 0110 149 .OCTA ^X5C8646308D5A52DE1B71E0A3306F4001
001 0120 150 .OCTA ^X47982F454550AA71AA9C7373371A4001
001 0130 151 .OCTA ^XD7743E134122235B234264C13DEA4001
001 0140 152 .OCTA ^X01A009DF36F4D0311892860644E04001

```


2E21FEC4	397A71D4	62A2A053	4BFD4001	0150	153	.OCTA	*X2E21FEC4397A71D462A2A0534BFD4001
6A6449DB	A83C1DF0	D4F8B569	53424001	0160	154	.OCTA	*X6A6449DBA83C1DF0D4F8B56953424001
EB345191	9301958C	85427DD4	5AB04001	0170	155	.OCTA	*XEB3451919301958C85427DD45AB04001
DA436FD2	0FA04B1F	A558EB03	62474001	0180	156	.OCTA	*XDA436FD20FA04B1FA558EB0362474001
EA951366	B2FBC908	F3BCE667	6A094001	0190	157	.OCTA	*XEA951366B2FBC908F3BCE6676A094001
ACD72EF0	370F3DD2	C5F75E8E	71F74001	01A0	158	.OCTA	*XACD72EF0370F3DD2C5F75E8E71F74001
DA1F3F6C	51026D7D	B018473E	7A114001	01B0	159	.OCTA	*XDA1F3F6C51026D7DB018473E7A114001
4A01FAB3	F88A28AC	CCE19994	82584001	01C0	160	.OCTA	*X4A01FAB3F88A28ACCCE1999482584001
C9BBA192	7C55B5BA	AA0D5422	8ACE4001	01D0	161	.OCTA	*XC9BBA1927C55B5BAAA0D54228ACE4001
0A23F254	01C34F45	DC5E7B0C	93734001	01E0	162	.OCTA	*X0A23F25401C34F45DC5E7B0C93734001
2BE6071F	C46B01C7	3F09182A	9C494001	01F0	163	.OCTA	*X2BE6071FC46B01C73F09182A9C494001
87BD1CAF	2449C8B4	E2553B23	A5504001	0200	164	.OCTA	*X87BD1CAF2449C8B4E2553B23A5504001
205A1773	734DD5E8	AD3AF995	AE894001	0210	165	.OCTA	*X205A1773734DD5E8AD3AF995AE894001
3C531AB5	7B086EAA	B5E46F2F	B7F74001	0220	166	.OCTA	*X3C531AB57B086EAA B5E46F2FB7F74001
1BA62A09	0CB1C222	5529BDD8	C1994001	0230	167	.OCTA	*X1BA62A090CB1C2225529BDD8C1994001
9DB71E94	3CBD9150	F9060DCE	CB724001	0240	168	.OCTA	*X9DB71E943CBD9150F9060DCECB724001
E0DDEB66	A05A725D	BA488DCF	D5814001	0250	169	.OCTA	*XE0DDEB66A05A725DBA488DCFD5814001
291B39ED	8CACEB96	B9B57337	DFC94001	0260	170	.OCTA	*X291B39ED8CACEB96B9B57337DFC94001
DB3018F5	F73A9858	490DFA2A	EA4A4001	0270	171	.OCTA	*XDB3018F5F73A9858490DFA2AEA4A4001
62BB7628	F84B0674	E45465B6	F5074001	0280	172	.OCTA	*X62BB7628F84B0674E45465B6F5074001
00000000	00000000	00000000	00004002	0290	173	.OCTA	*X0000000000000000000000000000002
52A07BFC	1D910E8D	74D50A3D	0858BF8F	02A0	174	.OCTA	*X52A07BFC1D910E8D74D50A3D0858BF8F
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000220	02B0	175	.OCTA	*X00000000000000000000000000000220
2A10A05E	AF84DF4B	95F73E34	7FE53F8D	02C0	176	.OCTA	*X2A10A05EAF84DF4B95F73E347FE53F8D
64E215EA	7575C53D	DD305BAF	F26FBF8F	02D0	177	.OCTA	*X64E215EA7575C53DDDD305BAFF26FBF8F
F0008794	BD8E11A8	4E993B85	53A3BF8D	02E0	178	.OCTA	*XF0008794BD8E11A84E993B8553A3BF8D
AF748F09	A4FC5D61	7FDFD542	E4803F8F	02F0	179	.OCTA	*XAF748F09A4FC5D617FDFD542E4803F8F
8E44A379	3EB8A64C	46E7F77E	59D2BF8F	0300	180	.OCTA	*X8E44A3793EB8A64C46E7F77E59D2BF8F
1A8076FE	86C84825	65BF35EA	B13FBF8F	0310	181	.OCTA	*X1A8076FE86C8482565BF35EAB13FBF8F
4E54E502	9FD7F004	DCB7BD4F	0D5DBF8F	0320	182	.OCTA	*X4E54E5029FD7F004DCB7BD4F0D5DBF8F
46800E93	D0E560AF	BC9D3D8C	2134BF8D	0330	183	.OCTA	*X46800E93D0E560AFBC9D3D8C2134BF8D
CD90BB4E	F90C1A66	AFE74945	F8F83F8F	0340	184	.OCTA	*XCD90BB4EF90C1A66AFE74945F8F83F8F
00000344	AEEF660E	F6EF1F51	174DBF8B	0350	185	.OCTA	*X00000344AEEF660EF6EF1F51174DBF8B
33642C2C	8A8D1E9B	3D9212DE	0AC3BF8F	0360	186	.OCTA	*X33642C2C8A8D1E9B3D9212DE0AC3BF8F
CEB04EC6	7D1BA860	EA6345D1	FC9CBF8D	0370	187	.OCTA	*XCEB04EC67D1BA860EA6345D1FC9CBF8D
770068D8	6D73F49F	7AC					


```

00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 04B0 210 .OCTA *X00000000000000000000000000000000
04C0 211
04C0 212 TWO_M112:
00000000 00000000 00000000 00003F91 04C0 213 .OCTA *X0000000000000000000000000000003F91
04D0 214
D23AFDA0 7D0FE177 B82F7652 71544008 04D0 215 C: .OCTA *XD23AFDA07D0FE177B82F765271544008
00000000 00000000 B82F7652 71544008 04E0 216 C1: .OCTA *X00000000000000000000B82F765271544008
C142AD1E FA23A474 FB41FA1F C2EE3FD7 04F0 217 C2: .OCTA *XC142AD1EFA23A474FB41FA1FC2EE3FD7
0500 218
0500 219 LOGTAB:
E5035347 6399DAAF C2E81C2F 5E423F84 0500 220 .OCTA *XE50353476399DAAFC2E81C2F5E423F84 : D16
596B3BDD 856DD665 9444039D 9D1C3F93 0510 221 .OCTA *X596B3BDD856DD6659444039D9D1C3F93 : D14
4DD0503F 260881C7 BEDEBE21 F00E3FA2 0520 222 .OCTA *X4DD0503F260881C7BEDEBE21F00E3FA2 : D12
738FF472 EF9D5774 8AA1F2A6 310C3FB2 0530 223 .OCTA *X738FF472EF9D57748AA1F2A6310C3FB2 : D10
F2FF977E 57E375D5 D52E256F 84023FC1 0540 224 .OCTA *XF2FF977E57E375D5D52E256F84023FC1 : D8
AA0C7A7A 32878429 A04E0187 03953FD1 0550 225 .OCTA *XAA0C7A7A32878429A04E018703953FD1 : D6
84CFA731 F47D8988 C5E241FA 7A333FE0 0560 226 .OCTA *X84CFA731F47D8988C5E241FA7A333FE0 : D4
BA24049D A0F24704 C83B3FFA 47FD3FF0 0570 227 .OCTA *XBA24049DA0F24704C83B3FFA47FD3FF0 : D2
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0580 228 .OCTA *X00000000000000000000000000000000 : D0
00000009 0590 229 LOGLEN = <.-LOGTAB>/16
0590 230
0590 231
0590 232 EXPTAB:
2EE6E17A 56875E2B C298650F C3BD3F95 0590 233 .OCTA *X2EE6E17A56875E2BC298650FC3BD3F95 : 12
214A5E47 57994C0F 1BB2C735 E8CA3F9F 05A0 234 .OCTA *X214A5E4757994C0F1BB2C735E8CA3F9F : 11
769A952E DA1D9F6F B8EC5158 E4CF3FA9 05B0 235 .OCTA *X769A952EDA1D9F6FB8EC5158E4CF3FA9 : 10
F9095A4F A70E3DA4 5E7C3D39 B5253FB3 05C0 236 .OCTA *XF9095A4FA70E3DA45E7C3D39B5253FB3 : 9
77C506DA FFE63FD8 5C82223A 62C03FBD 05D0 237 .OCTA *X77C506DAFFE63FD85C82223A62C03FBD : 8
8E69C87D 151C686B 8B0CFC58 FFCB3FC6 05E0 238 .OCTA *X8E69C87D151C686B8B0CFC58FFCB3FC6 : 7
2342986B B0A876F4 6C7812F8 43093FD0 05F0 239 .OCTA *X2342986BB0A876F46C7812F843093FD0 : 6
4BEC9A51 17F61107 A673FE78 5D873FD9 0600 240 .OCTA *X4BEC9A5117F61107A673FE785D873FD9 : 5
EEAC0B53 CBBE729C A4E7B6FB 3B2A3FE2 0610 241 .OCTA *XEEAC0B53CBBE729CA4E7B6FB3B2A3FE2 : 4
2BD32BB3 3A76F8B3 4A0B8D70 C6B03FEA 0620 242 .OCTA *X2BD32BB33A76F8B34A0B8D70C6B03FEA : 3
973606EC F16BEA86 2C58DFF8 EBF83FF2 0630 243 .OCTA *X973606ECF16BEA862C58DFF8EBF83FF2 : 2
07E66730 93C7F357 A39E2FEF 62E43FFA 0640 244 .OCTA *X07E6673093C7F357A39E2FEF62E43FFA : 1
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0650 245 .OCTA *X00000000000000000000000000000000
0000000D 0660 246 EXPLEN = <.-EXPTAB>/16
0660 247
00000000 00000000 00000000 80004072 0660 248 SHIFT: .OCTA *X000000000000000000000000000080004072
0670 249
0670 250 .SBTTL OTSSPOWHH_R3 - H_floating ** H_floating
0670 251
0670 252 :++
0670 253 : FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION:
0670 254 :
0670 255 : OTSSPOWHH_R3 takes an H_floating (REAL*16) base to an
0670 256 : H_floating power and returns an H_floating result in
0670 257 : registers R0-R3. This routine is for compiled code
0670 258 : support and therefore is not required to follow the
0670 259 : VAX Procedure Calling Standard.
0670 260 :
0670 261 : The result of the exponentiation is:
0670 262 :
0670 263 : base exponent result
0670 264 : ----
0670 265 : = 0 > 0 0.0
0670 266 :

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0670 267 : = 0 = 0 Undefined Exponentiation
0670 268 : = 0 < 0 Undefined Exponentiation
0670 269 :
0670 270 : < 0 any Undefined Exponentiation
0670 271 :
0670 272 : > 0 > 0 $2^{(\text{exp} * \log_2(\text{base}))}$
0670 273 : > 0 = 0 1.0
0670 274 : > 0 < 0 $2^{(\text{exp} * \log_2(\text{base}))}$
0670 275 :
0670 276 :

0670 277 : Floating Overflow can occur.
0670 278 : Floating Underflow can occur.
0670 279 : Undefined Exponentiation can occur if:
0670 280 : 1) base is 0 and exponent is 0 or negative
0670 281 : 2) base is negative
0670 282 :

0670 283 : The basic approach to computing x^y as $2^{[y * \log_2(x)]}$ is the following:

0670 284 :
0670 285 : Step 1: Compute $\log_2(x)$ to sufficient precision to guarantee an
0670 286 : accurate final result (see below.)
0670 287 : Step 2: Compute $y * \log_2(x)$ to at least the accuracy that $\log_2(x)$
0670 288 : was computed.
0670 289 : Step 3: Evaluate $2^{[y * \log_2(x)]}$ accurate to the precision of the
0670 290 : datatype in question.
0670 291 :

0670 292 : To determine the accuracy to which $\log_2(x)$ must be computed to, write
0670 293 : $y * \log_2(x)$ as $I + h$, where I is the integer closest to $y * \log_2(x)$, and
0670 294 : $h = y * \log_2(x) - I$ (Note that $|h| \leq 1/2$.) Then
0670 295 :

0670 296 :
$$2^{[y * \log_2(x)]} = 2^{(I + h)} = (2^I) * (2^h).$$

0670 297 :

0670 298 : Since the factor 2^I can be incorporated into the final result by an integer
0670 299 : addition to the exponent field, we can assume that the multiplication by
0670 300 : 2^I incurs no error. Thus the total error in the final result is determined
0670 301 : by how accurately 2^h can be computed. If the final result has p fraction
0670 302 : bits, we would like h to have at least p good bits. In fact it would be
0670 303 : nice if h had a few extra guard bits, say 4. Consequently, we would like
0670 304 : h to be accurate to $p + 4$ bits.
0670 305 :

0670 306 : Let e be the number of bits allocated to the exponent field of the data type
0670 307 : in question. If I requires more than e bits to represent, then overflow or
0670 308 : underflow will occur. Therefore if the product $y * \log_2(x)$ has $e + p + 4$ good
0670 309 : bits, the final result will be accurate. This requires that $\log_2(x)$ be
0670 310 : computed to at least $p + e + 4$ bits.
0670 311 :

0670 312 : Since $\log_2(x)$ must be computed to more bits of precision than is available
0670 313 : in the base data type, either the next level of precision or multi-precision
0670 314 : arithmetic must be used. We begin by writing
0670 315 :

0670 316 :
0670 317 :
$$\log_2(x) = \log_2(b) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c(2n+1) * z'^{2n+1},$$

0670 318 :
0670 319 :
0670 320 :
0670 321 :

0670 322 : Where $c(1) = 1$, and $z' = (2/\ln 2)[(z-b)/(z+b)]$. Hence
0670 323 :


```

0670 324 :
0670 325 :
0670 326 :      log2(x) = log2(b) + z' +  $\sum_{n=T}^{\infty} c(2n+1)z'^{2n+1}$ 
0670 327 :
0670 328 :
0670 329 :
0670 330 :      = log2(b) + z' + p(z').
0670 331 :
0670 332 : Note that if p(z') is computed to p bits, and log2(b) + z' is computed
0670 333 : to p+e+4 bits and overhangs p(z') by e+4 bits, the required accuracy will
0670 334 : be achieved. Consequently, the essential tricks, are to pick b such that
0670 335 : the overhang can be achieved and to compute log2(b) + z' to p + e + 4 bits.
0670 336 :
0670 337 :
0670 338 : CALLING SEQUENCE:
0670 339 :
0670 340 :      power.wh.v = OTSSPOWHH_R3 (base.rh.v, exponent.rh.v)
0670 341 :
0670 342 : IMPLICIT INPUTS:
0670 343 :      none
0670 344 :
0670 345 : OUTPUT PARAMETERS:
0670 346 :      none
0670 347 :
0670 348 : IMPLICIT OUTPUTS:
0670 349 :      none
0670 350 :
0670 351 : FUNCTIONAL VALUE:
0670 352 :
0670 353 :      The H_floating result is returned in registers R0-R3. This
0670 354 :      is a violation of the VAX procedure calling standard but is
0670 355 :      allowed for compiled code support routines.
0670 356 :
0670 357 : SIDE EFFECTS:
0670 358 :
0670 359 :      Modifies registers R0-R3!
0670 360 :      MTHSK_FLOOVEMAT - Floating overflow
0670 361 :      MTHSK_FLOUNDMAT - Floating underflow if FU bit is set
0670 362 :      SSS ROPRAND - Reserved operand fault
0670 363 :      SIGNALS MTHS_UNDEXP (82 = 'UNDEFINED EXPONENTIATION') if
0670 364 :          1) base is 0 and exponent is 0 or negative
0670 365 :          2) base is negative
0670 366 :
0670 367 :
0670 368 :--

```



```

03F0 0670 370      .ENTRY OTSSPOWHH_R3, ACMASK
      0672 371
      0672 372
      0672 373      : Move x to R0/R3.  If x < 0, or x = 0 and y <= 0, return 'UNDEFINED
      0672 374      : EXPONENTIATION' error condition, otherwise attempt to compute x**y
      0672 375
      0672 376
      50 5E 34 C2 0672 377      : Allocate space on the stack
      04 AC 70FD 0675 378      : R0/R3 <-- x
      1D 14 067A 379      : If x > 0 attempt to compute x**y
      07 19 067C 380      : Branch to error code for x < 0
      14 AC 73FD 067E 381      : Check sign of y (Note that x = 0)
      01 15 0682 382      : Branch to error condition if y <= 0
      0684 383
      0684 384
      0684 385      : If processing continues here, this implies that x = 0 and y > 0.  Return
      0684 386      : x**y = 0
      0684 387
      0684 388
      04 0684 389      RET      : Return
      0685 390
      0685 391
      0685 392      : If processing continues here, this implies that an undefined exponentiation
      0685 393      : was attempted.  Signal error and return
      0685 394
      0685 395
      0685 396 UNDEFINED:
      50 8000 8F 7CFD 0685 397      CLRO      R0      :
      50 8000 8F 80 0688 398      MOVW      #^X8000, R0      : R0/R3 <-- Reserved operand
      7E 00 8F 9A 068D 399      MOVZBL     #MTH$K UNDEXP, -(SP)      : Put error code on stack
      00000000'GF 01 FB 0691 400      CALLS     #1, G^MTH$$SIGNAL      : Convert error number to to 32 bit
      0698 401      : condition code and signal error.
      0698 402      : NOTE: Second argument is not re-
      0698 403      : quired since there is no JSB entry.
      04 0698 404      RET      : Return
      0699 405
      0699 406
      0699 407      : If processing continues here will attempt to compute x**y as 2^[y*log2(x)].
      0699 408      : We begin by determining k and f such that x = 2^k*f, where 1 <= f < 2.
      0699 409
      0699 410
      0699 411 DEFINED:
      54 50 FFFF8000 8F CB 0699 412      BICL3     #^XFFF8000, R0, R4      : R4 <-- biased exponent of x
      54 00004001 8F C2 06A1 413      SUBL      #^X4001, R4      : R4 <-- k = exponent of x - 1
      50 54 C2 06AB 414      SUBL      R4, R0      : R0 <-- f = 2*(fraction field of x)
      06AB 415
      06AB 416
      06AB 417      : We are now ready to compute log2(x).  This computation is based on the
      06AB 418      : following identity:
      06AB 419
      06AB 420      : 
$$\log_2(2^k * f) = k + \log_2(a) + \frac{2}{\ln(2)} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^j} z^{(2j+1)}, \text{ where } z = \frac{f-a}{f+a}.$$

      06AB 421
      06AB 422
      06AB 423
      06AB 424      : We begin by determining a as b^i, where b = 2^(1/64) and i is 0, 2, 4, ...
      06AB 425      : 64 or 1. Specifically i is chosen by table look-up in such a fashion as
      06AB 426      : to minimize the magnitude of z.  Since log2(a) = i/64 we may write

```

```

06AB 427 :
06AB 428 :           log2(x) = k + 1/64 + z*p(z*z).
06AB 429 :
06AB 430 : NOTE: For i = 2, 4, ..., 64, we may write i = 2n, and hence i/64 = n/32, i.e.
06AB 431 : a is an integral power of 2^(1/32). These values are stored in A1_TABLE and
06AB 432 : A2_TABLE. For i = 1, the value of 2^(1/64) is stored immediately BEFORE
06AB 433 : A1_TABLE and A2_TABLE. Consequently, to access the value of 2^(1/64) from
06AB 434 : the table, a negative index is used.
06AB 435 :
06AB 436 :
06AB 437 EVAL_LOG2:
06AB 438     ROTL     #7, R0, R5           : R5(0:6) <-- high 7 fraction bits of f
06AF 439     ASHL     #6, R4, R4           : R4 <-- 2^6*k
06B3 440     BICL     #^FFFFFFF80, R5       : R5 <-- index to INDEX table
06BA 441     CVTBL     L^INDEX[R5], R5       : R5 <-- i or -1
06C2 442     BGEQ     1$,
06C4 443     INCL     R4                 : Branch if i
06C6 444     DECL     R5                 : R4 <-- 2^6(k + 1/64)
06C8 445     BRB      2$                 : R5 <-- -2
06CA 446 1$:     ADDL     R5, R4           : Join common code
06CD 447           : R5 <-- 2^6*(k + 1/64)
06CD 448 :
06CD 449 : Since there is no back up data type to compute the necessary guard bits, we
06CD 450 : proceed by computing z = (f-a)/(f+a) in two parts: z = z1 + z2, where z1 is
06CD 451 : the high 53 bits of z and z2 is the low 113 bits of z. Further, to obtain
06CD 452 : the desired accuracy it is necessary to work with a = a1 + a2, where a1 and
06CD 453 : a2 are the high and low 113 bits respectively of a. We begin
06CD 454 : computing (in G-format)
06CD 455 :
06CD 456 :           z1 = (f - a1)/(f + a1)
06CD 457 :
06CD 458 : Note that f-a1 can be computed exactly in 113 bits, but f+a1 may require 114
06CD 459 : bits. The 114th bit can be determined by the exclusive or of the low bits of
06CD 460 : f and a1.
06CD 461 :
06CD 462 :
06CD 463 2$:     ASHL     #-1, R5, R5           : R5 <--- octaword offset into A1, A2_TABLE
06D2 464     MOVO     L^A1_TABLE[R5], R6       : R6/R9 <-- a1
06DB 465     XORL3    R9, R3, (SP)             : SP --> XOR of low bits of a1 and x
06DF 466           : (This will be used to determine
06DF 467           : the 114th bit of f+a1.)
06DF 468     SUBH3     R6, R0, t2(SP)           : t2 <-- f - a1 (exact)
06E5 469     ADDH3     R6, R0, t4(SP)           : t4 <-- f + a1 (rounded)
06EB 470     CVTHG     t4(SP), R6             : R6/R7 <-- f + a1
06F0 471     CVTHG     t2(SP), R8             : R8/R9 <-- f - a1
06F5 472     DIVG2     R6, R8                 : R8/R9 <-- z1 (G)
06F9 473     CVTGH     R8, t6(SP)             : t6 <-- z1 (H)
06FE 474 :
06FE 475 : To compute z2 we note
06FE 476 :
06FE 477 :           z = z1 + z2 = (f - a1 - a2)/(f + a1 + a2)
06FE 478 :
06FE 479 :           ==> z2 = (f - a1 - a2)/(f + a1 + a2) - z1
06FE 480 :
06FE 481 : Now let v = f + a1 + a2 = v1 + v2, where v1 and v2 are the high 49 and low
06FE 482 : 113 bits of v respectively. Then
06FE 483 :

```

```
06FE 484 :  
06FE 485 :  
06FE 486 :  
06FE 487 :  
06FE 488 :  
06FE 489 :  
50 56 14 AE 7D 06FE 490 :  
14 58 00 7D 0702 491 :  
50 14 AE 56 63FD 0705 492 :  
56 24 AE 64FD 070B 493 :  
04 AE 56 62FD 0710 494 :  
0715 495 :  
0715 496 :  
0715 497 :  
6E FFFEFFFF 8F CA 0715 498 :  
06 13 071C 499 :  
50 50 FD9D CF 62FD 071E 500 :  
50 FFFFB84 EF45 60FD 0724 501 :  
50 50 24 AE 64FD 072D 502 :  
50 FFFFB76 EF45 60FD 0732 503 :  
073B 504 :  
073B 505 :  
073B 506 :  
56 04 AE 50 62FD 073B 507 :  
04 AE 14 AE 67FD 0740 508 :  
0747 509 :  
0747 510 :  
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0747 533 :  
0747 534 :  
50 24 AE FDA4 CF 65FD 0747 535 :  
24 AE FD8C CF 64FD 074F 536 :  
56 FD75 CF 64FD 0756 537 :  
14 AE 56 50 61FD 075C 538 :  
56 14 AE 24 AE 61FD 0762 539 :  
0769 540 :  
: z2 = [(f - a1 - z1*v1) - (a2 + z1*v2)]/v  
: We begin by computing v1 and f - a1 - z1*v1  
: R6/R7 <-- high quadword of f + a1  
: R6/R9 <-- v1  
: R0/R3 <-- w - v1 (exact)  
: R6/R9 <-- z1*v1 (exact)  
: t2 <-- f - a1 - z1*v1 (exact)  
: Compute v2 and a2 + a1*v2  
: Check if w was rounded  
: Branch if not rounded  
: Correct for rounding error (exact)  
: R0/R3 <-- v2  
: R0/R3 <-- z1*v2  
: R0/R3 <-- a2 + z1*v2  
: Compute z2  
: t2 <-- (f-a1-z1*v1)-(a2-z1*v2)  
: R6/R9 <-- z2  
: The next step is to compute log2(x) accurate to at least 128 bits. This is  
: accomplished as follows, let  
: w = 2^6*log2(x)  
: = (2^6)[k + i/64 + z*p(z*z)]  
: = 2^6(k + i/64) + (2^6)*z*(c0 + c2*z^3 + ... + c10*z^11)  
: = [2^6*(k + i/64) + z'] + z'*(d2*z'^2 + ... + d10*z'^10)  
: = [2^6*(k + i/64) + z'] + z'*q(z'*z')  
: = w1 + w2  
: where z' = (2^6*c0)*z and w1 and w2 are the high 49 and low 113 bits of w  
: respectively. Note that the choice of 'a' used in computing z, guarantees  
: that z' overhangs z'*q(z'*z') by at least 15 bits. Hence, if w is computed  
: as w1 + w2, 128 bits of accuracy can be obtained.  
: We begin by defining  
: c = high 113 bits of (2^6*c0)  
: c1 = high 49 bits of (2^6*c0)  
: c2 = low 113 bits of (2^6*c0)  
: then  
: z' = (z1 + z2)*(c1 + c2)  
: = z1*c1 + z1*c2 + z2*c.  
: R0/R3 <-- c2*z1  
: t6 <-- c1*z1  
: R6/R7 <-- c*z2  
: t4 <-- c*z2 + c2*z1  
: R6/R9 <-- z'
```



```

0769 541 :
0769 542 : We proceed by letting
0769 543 :
0769 544 :  $w1 = \text{high 49 bits of } 2^{6*(k + i/32)} + z1*c1$ 
0769 545 : and
0769 546 :  $w2' = ([2^{6*(k + i/32)} + z1*c1 - w1] + z1*c2) + z2*c.$ 
0769 547 :
0769 548 :  $\Rightarrow 2^{6*(k + i/64)} + z' = w1 + w2'.$ 
0769 549 :
0769 550 :  $\Rightarrow w = [2^{6*(k + i/64)} + z'] + z'*q(z'*z')$ 
0769 551 :  $= w1 + w2' + z'*q(z'*z')$ 
0769 552 :  $= w1 + w2,$ 
0769 553 :
0769 554 : where  $w2 = w2' + z'*q(z'*z')$ 
0769 555 :
0769 556 :
0769 557 : CRTL R4, R4 : R4/R5 <--  $2^{6*(k + i/64)}$ 
0769 558 : CVTHG t6(SP), R2 : R2/R3 <--  $z1*c1$ 
0769 559 : ADDG3 R4, R2, R0 : R0/R1 <--  $2^{6*(k+i/32)} + z1*c1$ 
0769 560 : SUBG3 R4, R0, R2 : R2/R3 <-- bits of  $z1*c1$  included in  $w1$ 
0769 561 : CVTHG R2, R2 : R2/R5 <-- bits of  $z1*c1$  included in  $w1$ 
0769 562 : SUBH2 R2, t6(SP) :  $[2^{6*(k+i/32)} - w1 + z1*c2]$ 
0769 563 : ADDH2 t6(SP), t4(SP) : t4 <--  $w2'$ 
0769 564 : CVTHG R0, t2(SP) : t2 <--  $w1$ 
0769 565 :
0769 566 :
0769 567 : Compute w2
0769 568 :
0769 569 :
0769 570 : MULH3 R6, R6, R0 : R0/R3 <--  $z'*z'$ 
0769 571 : POLYH R0, #LOGLEN-1, LOGTAB : R0/R3 <--  $q(z'*z')$ 
0769 572 : MULH2 R6, R0 : R0/R3 <--  $z'*q(z'*z')$ 
0769 573 : ADDH2 R0, t4(SP) : t4 <--  $w2$ 
0769 574 :
0769 575 :
0769 576 : We now calculate  $y*\log_2(x) = (y1+y2)*(w1+w2) = y1*w1 + y2*w1 + y*w2$ , where
0769 577 :  $y1$  and  $y2$  are the high 56 and low 57 bits of  $y$  respectively.
0769 578 :
0769 579 :
0769 580 : MOVH exp(AP), R0 : R0/R3 <--  $y$ 
0769 581 :
0769 582 : Test for the possibility of overflow in the computation of  $y*w1$ .
0769 583 : This will occur if the exponent of  $y$  plus the exponent of  $w1$  is greater
0769 584 : than 16383.
0769 585 :
0769 586 :
0769 587 : BICL3 #XFFFF8000, R0, R4 : biased exp of  $y$ 
0769 588 : SUBW2 #X4000, R4 : unbiased exp of  $y$ 
0769 589 : BICL3 #XFFFF8000, t2(SP), R5 : biased exp of  $y$ 
0769 590 : SUBW2 #X4000, R5 : unbiased exp of  $y$ 
0769 591 : ADDW2 R4, R5 : unbiased exp of  $w1*y$ 
0769 592 : CMPW #X3FFF, R5 : largest unbiased exp possible is 16383
0769 593 : BGEQ NO_SYS_OVERFLOW
0769 594 : BRW Y_TIMES_W1_OVER
0769 595 : NO_SYS_OVERFLOW:
0769 596 : MULR2 R0, t4(SP) : t4 <--  $y*w2$ 
0769 597 : MOVQ R0, R4 : R4/R5 <-- high 49 bits of  $y$ 

```

```
56 52 FFFF01FF 8F CB 07DA 598 BICL3 #^XXXXF01FF, R2, R6 ; R4/R6 <-- high 56 bits of y
    57 00 D0 07E2 599 MOVL #0, R7 ; R4/R7 <-- y1
    50 54 62FD 07E5 600 SUBH2 R4, R0 ; R0/R3 <-- y2
    50 04 AE 64FD 07E9 601 MULH2 t2(SP), R0 ; R0/R3 <-- y2*w1
    04 AE 54 64FD 07EE 602 MULH2 R4, t2(SP) ; t2 <-- y1*w1
    07F3 603
    07F3 604
    07F3 605
    07F3 606
    07F3 607
    07F3 608
    07F3 609
    07F3 610
    07F3 611
    07F3 612
54 14 AE 04 AE 61FD 07F3 613 ADDH3 t2(SP), t4(SP), R4 ; R4/R7 <-- y1*w1 + y*w2
    54 FE61 CF 60FD 07FA 614 ADDH2 SHIFT, R4
    54 FESB CF 62FD 0800 615 SUBH2 SHIFT, R4 ; R4/R7 <-- 2^6(I + j/32)
    04 AE 54 62FD 0806 616 SUBH2 R4, t2(SP) ; t2 <-- those bits of z1*y1 not
    080B 617 ; included in 2^6(I + j/32)
    50 04 AE 60FD 080B 618 ADDH2 t2(SP), R0
    50 14 AE 60FD 0810 619 ADDH2 t4(SP), R0 ; R0/R3 <-- 2^7(g/32)
58 54 8000 8F AB 0815 620 BICW3 #^X8000, R4, R8 ; R8 <-- exponent field of 2^6(I+j/32)
    54 8F D7 081B 621 DECL R4 ; R4 <-- 2^5*y*log2(x)
    58 4013 8F B1 081D 622 CMPW #^X4013, R8
    36 15 0822 623 BLEQ EXCEPTION_1
    58 54 6AFD 0824 624 CVTHL R4, R8 ; R8 <-- 2^5*(I + j/32) in integer
    0828 625
    0828 626
    0828 627
    0828 628
    0828 629
    0828 630
    0828 631
    0828 632
    0828 633
    0828 634
    0828 635
    0828 636
    0828 637
    0828 638
    0828 639
    0828 640
    0828 641
    0828 642
    0828 643
    0828 644
    0828 645
    0828 646
    0828 647
    0828 648
    0828 649
    0828 650
    0828 651
    0828 652
    0828 653
    0828 654
59 FD61 CF OC 50 75FD 0828 637 POLYH R0, #EXPLEN-1, EXPTAB ; R0/R3 <-- B = 2^(g/32) - 1
    58 FFFFFFFE0 8F CB 082F 638 BICL3 #^XXXXXXXXFE0, R8, R9 ; R9 <-- index into A1_TABLE
    59 F853 CF49 7EFD 0837 639 MOVAO A1_TABLE[R9], R9 ; R9 <-- address of A
    50 69 64FD 083E 640 MULH2 (R9), R0 ; R0/R3 <-- A*B
    50 0220 C9 60FD 0842 641 ADDH2 TABLEN(R9), R0 ; R0/R3 <-- A*B + A2
    50 69 60FD 0848 642 ADDH2 (R9), R0 ; R0/R3 <-- 2^L((j+g)/32) = (A*B+A2)+A1
    58 1F AA 084C 643 BICW #^X1F, R8 ; R7 = 2^5*I
    58 58 FB 8F 9C 084F 644 ROTL #-5, R8, R8
    50 58 A0 0854 645 ADDW R8, R0 ; R0/R3 <-- 2^I*2^L((j+g)/32)
    08 15 0857 646 BLEQ EXCEPTION_2 ; see what exception is if neg or = 0
    04 04 0859 647 RET ; otherwise return result in R0
    085A 648
    085A 649
    085A 650
    085A 651
    085A 652
    085A 653
    085A 654
    50 73FD 085A 654 EXCEPTION 1: TSTH R0 ; if big ARG > 0 goto overflow

; The next step in computing 2^[y*log2(x)] is to write y*log2(x) as
; y*log2(x) = I + j/32 + g/32,
; where I is an integer, j is an integer between 0 and 31 inclusive, and
; g is a fraction in the interval [-1/2, 1/2)

; We can now compute
; x**y = 2^[y*log2(x)] = 2^[I + j/32 + g/32]
; = (2^I)*(A*(B+1)) = 2^I*(A + A*B), where
; A = 2^(j/32) is obtained by table look-up and B = 2^(g/32) - 1 is obtained
; by a Min/Max approximation.

; Handlers for software detected over/underflow conditions follow
```

```
1F 18 085D 655          BGEQ  OVER          ; handler, otherwise go to
09 11 085F 656          BRB   UNDER         ; underflow handler
      0861 657
      0861 658 EXCEPTION_2:
57 B5 0861 659          TSTW  R7             ; test sign of I; if I < 0
19 18 0863 660          BGEQ  OVER           ; go to overflow handler
      0865 661
      0865 662 : y*w1 would have caused a hardware system floating overflow error. If y<0,
      0865 663 : then we should return a result of 0 since result = 2^(y*(w1+w2)). Note,
      0865 664 : y can not be zero.
      0865 665
      0865 666
      0865 667 Y_TIMES_W1 OVER:
50 73FD 0865 668          TSTH  R0             ; if y < 0 no overflow is needed
14 14 0868 669          BGTR  OVER           ; overflow
      086A 670
      086A 671 :
      086A 672 : Underflow; if user has FU set, signal error. Always return 0.0
      086A 673 :
      086A 674
      086A 675 UNDER:
OB 04 AD 50 7CFD 086A 676          CLRO  R0             ; R0/R3 <-- 0
      06 E1 086D 677          BBC   #6, SF$W_SAVE_PSW(FP), 2$ ; has user enabled floating underflow?
      7E 00'8F 9A 0872 678          MOVZBL #MTH$K_FLOUNDMAT, -(SP) ; Put underflow code on stack
      0876 679          MOVZBL #MTH$K_FLOUNDMAT, -(SP) ; convert to MTH$_FLOUNDMAT (32-bit VAX-11
      0876 680          ; exception code)
      0876 681          ; signal condition
00000000'GF 01 FB 0876 682          CALLS #1, G^MTH$$SIGNAL ; signal condition
      04 087D 683 2$: RET ; return
      087E 684
      087E 685 :
      087E 686 : Signal floating overflow, return reserved operand, -0.0
      087E 687 :
      087E 688
      7E 00'8F 9A 087E 689 OVER: MOVZBL #MTH$K_FLOOVEMAT, -(SP) ; Put overflow code on stack
      50 8000 8F B0 0882 690          CLRO  R0             ; R0 = result = reserved operand
      0885 691          MOVW  #^X8000, R0 ; -0.0. R0 will be copied to
      088A 692          ; signal mechanism vector (CHF$MCH_RO/R1)
      088A 693          ; so can be fixed up by any error
      088A 694          ; handler
00000000'GF 01 FB 088A 695          CALLS #1, G^MTH$$SIGNAL ; signal condition,
      04 0891 696          RET ; return - R0 restored from CHF$MCH_RO/R1
      0892 697
      0892 698          .END
```


OTSSPOWHH
Symbol table

- REAL*16 ** REAL*16 power routine E 3

16-SEP-1984 02:00:37
6-SEP-1984 11:28:21

VAX/VMS Macro V04-00
[MTHRTL.SRC]OTSSPOWHH.MAR;1

Page 15
(5)

A1_TABLE	00000090	R	02
A2_TABLE	000002B0	R	02
ACMASK	= 000003F0		
BASE	= 00000004		
C	000004D0	R	02
C1	000004E0	R	02
C2	000004F0	R	02
DEFINED	00000699	R	02
EVAL_LOG2	000006AB	R	02
EXCEPTION_1	0000085A	R	02
EXCEPTION_2	00000861	R	02
EXP	= 00000014		
EXPLEN	= 0000000D		
EXPTAB	00000590	R	02
INDEX	00000000	R	02
LOGLEN	= 00000009		
LOGTAB	00000500	R	02
MTH\$\$SIGNAL	*****	X	00
MTH\$K_FLOOVEMAT	*****	X	00
MTH\$K_FLOUNDMAT	*****	X	00
MTH\$K_UNDEXP	*****	X	00
NO SYS OVER FLOW	000007D2	R	02
OTSSPOWHH_R3	00000670	RG	02
OVER	0000087E	R	02
SFSW_SAVE_PSW	= 00000004		
SHIFT	00000660	R	02
T2	= 00000004		
T4	= 00000014		
T6	= 00000024		
TABLEN	= 00000220		
TWO_M112	000004C0	R	02
UNDEFINED	00000685	R	02
UNDER	0000086A	R	02
Y_TIMES_W1_OVER	00000865	R	02

+-----+
! Psect synopsis !
+-----+

PSECT name	Allocation	PSECT No.	Attributes
. ABS .	00000000 (0.)	00 (0.)	NOPIC USR CON ABS LCL NOSHR NOEXE NORD NOWRT NOVEC BYTE
\$AB\$\$	00000000 (0.)	01 (1.)	NOPIC USR CON ABS LCL NOSHR EXE RD WRT NOVEC BYTE
_OTSS\$CODE	00000892 (2194.)	02 (2.)	PIC USR CON REL LCL SHR EXE RD NOWRT NOVEC QUAD

+-----+
! Performance indicators !
+-----+

Phase	Page faults	CPU Time	Elapsed Time
Initialization	33	00:00:00.10	00:00:00.84
Command processing	115	00:00:00.58	00:00:02.96
Pass 1	136	00:00:02.71	00:00:07.82
Symbol table sort	0	00:00:00.05	00:00:00.07
Pass 2	136	00:00:01.65	00:00:05.64
Symbol table output	6	00:00:00.03	00:00:00.22

OTSSPOWHH
VAX-11 Macro Run Statistics

- REAL*16 ** REAL*16 power routine ^{F 3}

16-SEP-1984 02:00:37 VAX/VMS Macro V04-00
6-SEP-1984 11:28:21 [MTHRTL.SRC]OTSSPOWHH.MAR;1

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(5)

Psect synopsis output	2	00:00:00.04	00:00:00.04
Cross-reference output	0	00:00:00.00	00:00:00.00
Assembler run totals	430	00:00:05.16	00:00:17.64

The working set limit was 1200 pages.
13981 bytes (28 pages) of virtual memory were used to buffer the intermediate code.
There were 10 pages of symbol table space allocated to hold 62 non-local and 4 local symbols.
758 source lines were read in Pass 1, producing 17 object records in Pass 2.
9 pages of virtual memory were used to define 8 macros.

+-----+
! Macro library statistics !
+-----+

Macro library name

Macros defined

_S255SDUA28:[SYSLIB]STARLET.MLB;2

4

88 GETS were required to define 4 macros.

There were no errors, warnings or information messages.

MACRO/ENABLE=SUPPRESSION/DISABLE=(GLOBAL,TRACEBACK)/LIS=LIS\$:OTSSPOWHH/OBJ=OBJ\$:OTSSPOWHH MSRC\$:MTHJACKET/UPDATE=(ENH\$:MTHJACKET)+MSRC

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VAX/VMS V4.0

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